मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के शिक्षा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुही राम सैकिया): (क) और (ख) गुजरात सहित परियोजना राज्यों में स्थित सरकारी पॉलीटेक्निकों में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से आधुनिकीकृत की जा रही प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या और उन पर किए गए व्यय की राशि को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। **(नीचे देखिए)**

(ग) अनुसंधान केन्द्र विश्व बैंक की सहायता से स्थापित नहीं किए जाते।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) को ध्यान में रखकर प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) नए पॉलिटेक्निक की स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव वर्ष 1996-97 के दौरान मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

विवरण

30.9.96 की स्थिति के अनुसार परियोजना राज्यों में स्थित सरकारी पॉलीटेक्निकों में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से आधुनिकीकृत की जा रही प्रयोगशालाओं और उन पर किए गए व्यय

राज्य	आधुनिकीकृत की जा रही प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या	30.9.96 की स्थिति के अनुसार व्यय राशि (मिलियन रुपए)
बिहार	200	55.66
गोवा	20	10.11
गुजरात	162	116.85
कर्नाटक	496	106.65
केरल	334	76.01
मध्य प्रदेश	456	135.08
उड़ीसा	138	107.85
राजस्थान	223	155.12
उत्तर प्रदेश	362	128.95
आंध्र प्रदेश	896	150.74
असम	102	29.86
हरियाणा	129	41.81
हिमाचल प्रदेश	77	30.77
महाराष्ट्र	363	266.54
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	238	34.51
पांडिचेरी	36	4.54
पंजाब	123	62.15
तमिलनाडु	78	38.31
पश्चिम बंगाल	130	85.05

Inclusion of Dairy sector in the Liberalisation Policy

237. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India enjoyed several competitive advantages in the dairy industry as compared to other countries but has failed to make a proper place in the export market;

(b) whether the dairy sector has not been included in the liberalisation policy;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The dairy sector in India is closely integrated to agriculture, and milk production is generally based on utilisation of agricultural by-products are crop residues. The cost of milk production in India, is therefore, lower than in many developed countries. However, due to seasonal and regional variations in milk production and increasing domestic demand, there is not much of liquid milk left to be converted into milk products for export. A beginning has however, been made.

(b) The dairy sector was included in the liberalisation policy of the Government of India announced in July, 1991.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Shift in Rice Cultivation

238. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO: DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to promote shift in rice cultivation from transplanted rice to broadcast or line sowing of sprouted seeds puddled soils in order to save labour costs;

(b) the results of the pilot studies;

(c) the steps being taken to popularise this method; and

(d) the response of the farmers thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) To tide over the problem of labour scarcity and hence delayed planting advantages of direct seeding of rice in puddled fields, as compared to transplanting have been demonstrated on-farm in areas of abundant irrigation, under the ICAR sponsored Operational

Research Projects and special Frontline Demonstrations by the Directorate of Rice Research and the Agricultural Universities.

(b) Direct seeding method of sowing sprouted seeds in puddled soil both by broadcasting and line sowing utilizing row seeder has been standardized. Among the varieties evaluated, Vikas, Krishna Hamsa and IET 9994 were found suitable. Direct seedling utilizing these approaches was found to be on par with transplanted crop in yield. Inspite of consumption of slightly more irrigation water, it has several advantages. Direct seeded crop matures earlier by 8—10 days than transplanted one. This practice ensures timely planting and maintenance of optimum population which are important for realizing high yields. Direct seeded crop, by saving costs on labour and high yields ensure relatively higher profit ranging from Rs. 500 to 600 per hectare.

(c) as indicated under (a) above.

(d) Farmers are favourably responding.

Explorations for Germplasm Collection

239. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many explorations were made for germplasm collection during the last three years by the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources under ICAR;

(b) the significance of such explorations and accession in crops;

(c) how will it benefit the common farmer;

(d) the cost benefit thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to make its applied use?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) 75 explorations were conducted during last 3 years.

(b) Agro-biodiversity prevalent in the Indian farming system is being threatened with genetic erosion due to fast spread of a few improved varieties/hybrids replacing hundreds of native varieties in all major crop plants. The valuable genetic diversity is being collected through the explorations and conserved for use in crop improvement.

(c) All modern varieties being cultivated by farmers today have been bred by using the valuable characters found in the native germplasm. To serve the farming community continuously with better varieties collection and conservation of rich germplasm of this country is important.

(d) Genetic diversity is very valuable and its value cannot be ascertained. Its conservation at national level will be important. Farmers will benefit with the development of new varieties using this diversity.

(e) The National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources is involved in characterisation and evaluation of this agro-biodiversity so that it could be used for development of improved varieties by Indian scientists which would be eventually provided to the farmers for increasing the production and productivity.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

240. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many of them are run by NGOs;

(c) whether there is any proposal pending from an NGO of Manipur recommended by Government of Manipur in the matter; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for agricultural information centres in the villages of the country to be operated by NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) There are 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country. State-wise list is attached. (*see* below).

(b) There are 79 Krishi Vigyan Kendras under N.G.Os.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

State-wise list of Krishi Vigyan Kendras

Sl. No.	State	No. of K.V.Ks
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01
4.	Assam	05
5.	Bihar	18
6.	Delhi	01